PAHAYAGAN NG PARTIDO KOMUNISTA NG PILIPINAS
PINAPATNUBAYAN NG
MARXISMO - LENINISMO - KAISIPANG MAO TSETUNG

ANG Bayan

Volume X Number 12 (English Edition) June 30, 1978

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Published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Philippines

NPA KILLS 37 TROOPS, SPIES IN CENTRAL LUZON OPERATIONS

The New People's Army continues to win more victories in the armed struggle being waged in the Central Luzon region.

NPA military operations in Pampanga, Tarlac and Bataan from February to June resulted in 37 enemies killed and many others wounded.

Numerous rifles and ammunition were captured from the enemy by means of ambushes, raids and confiscations. On one occasion, guns and bullets were seized without a single shot being fired.

A report published by Himagsik, revolutionary mass newspaper in Central Luzon (June 1978), said that among those killed and executed by NPA units were at least 22 PC troopers, eight informers, three reactionary policemen, two CHDF personnel, one counter-revolutionary barrio captain, and one member of the "HMB" ("Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan") bandit gang.

The people's army launched its military operations in Angeles, Arayat, Porac, San Luis and Sta. Ana in Pampanga; Capas and Tarlac, Tarlac; Abucay, Balanga, Hermosa, Morong, Orani and Samal, in Bataan.

These operations are part of the NPA campaign to wipe out small and scattered enemy forces, and punish informers and other bad elements who refuse to reform. These operations net arms for the people's army as well.

The victories that have been gained prove the increasing ability of NPA units to carry out attacks, ambushes and arms confiscations under favorable conditions; to wipe out enemy forces; and to break through and destroy enemy operations, big and small.

Here are some examples:

On March 23, an NPA unit entered the barrio of Hunting Batangas in Balanga, Bataan, and confiscated the weapons held by the local CHDF. The operation was carried out without any exchange of fire. Talking to the CHDF members they were disarming, the Red fighters discussed the principles of the revolutionary movement and explained why their arms were being confiscated.

In Malutong Gabon, Capas, Tarlac, on March 25, three Red fighters met up with a big PC-CHDF force. The three were inside a hut when they spotted the enemy's arrival. Immediately they opened fire on the fascists. Losing their heads, the enemy troops fell into disorder. At the end of the 15-minute exchange, one PC soldier and one CHDF member were dead. The Red fighters pulled away without a scratch.

The sacrifice and martyrdom of Red fighters cannot be considered apart from these victories on the battlefield. Their heroism brings fire to the intense revolutionary feelings of the people's army units and of the masses of the people behind them.

Killed last May 10 at sitio Palublob, Sta. Lucia, Capas, Tarlac, were two NPA fighters, Ka Selmo and Ka Nor. They were ambushed by a PC commando unit, which suffered many casualties in the seven-hour battle waged against them by NPA reinforcements.

On May 11, four Red fighters died in a two-hour encounter with PC troops in sitio Bakong, Hermosa, Bataan. They were Ka Lirio (Benedicto Doldoc) and Ka Rene (Patrocinio Siasat Jr.), both of Samal; and Ka Nario, of Orani, and Ka Marlin, of Dinalupihan.

According to the Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas (BMP), 18 enemy troops were killed and many others were wounded.

Two days after, more than 2,000 Banal residents turned out in a massive funeral procession for Ka Lirio and Ka Rene. The mourners wore red ribbons to express their defiance.

The martyrs of the revolution, in the words of Himagsik, are brought to their graves "not to be buried in the memory but in order to continue what they have begun".

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MORO DEFENDERS ANNIHILATE ATTACKING AFP TROOPS

Six battalions of the Marcos regime suffered hundreds of casualties when they mounted a big operation against the Bangsa Moro Army in Lanao del Sur last March, according to reports from Mindanao.

The dead and wounded government troops belonged to the 6th Infantry Battalion, the 11th IB, the 12th IB, the 16th IB, the 26th IB and the 29th IB.

The casualties of the BMA were light in comparison, the reports said, but the assaulting government troops killed some 100 civilians.

The Marcos-controlled newspapers suppressed the news about the serious setback in the regime's war of genocide against the Moro people. They did acknowledge the slaying of 27 PC soldiers in a BMA ambush in March. Among the dead was Lt. Col. Macabo Mangadato, Lanao del Sur assistant PC provincial commander.

The strength shown by the BMA in that province belied claims by the regime that the ranks of the Moro fighters in Lanao del Sur had been weakened supposedly because of the surrender of many of them.

Other developments:

1. The Moro National Liberation Front, parent organization of the BMA, announced the expulsion of Hashim Salamat from the MNLF's Central Committee for his capitulationism and his connivance with officials of the Marcos regime.

2. Marcos now admits in interviews with visiting foreign journalists that there was a time when the regime lost an average of 19 men a day as a result of the Moro people's armed resistance. He insists, however, that the government's casualty figures are no longer as serious as that.

3. Mahardika, official organ of the MNLF Central Committee, reported that Marcos forces massacred 2,000 Moro civilians in the month following the ambush-slaying of Brig. Gen. Teodulfo Bautista and 34 other officers and men in Sulu last October 10.

Salamat, former chairman of the MNLF Committee on Foreign Affairs, was kicked out of his position because of "incompetence, gross insubordination and his treacherous activities within the movement", according to Mahardika.

This confirmed an earlier statement by Hatimil Hassan, MNLF spokesman, that Salamat had been conspiring with officials of the regime to destroy the Moro movement.

Salamat had met with the regime's ambassadors in Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Algeria in an attempt to produce "signed agreements designed to persuade MNLF field commanders to surrender to the Philippine government", in the words of Hassan.

Earlier, the Marcos newspapers had published one report after another about Salamat "replacing" Nur Misuari as chairman of the MNLF Central Committee.

The regime's scheme became evident when Salamat himself announced that he had the support of the so-called Bangsa Moro Liberation Organization. The BMLO is a paper organization headed by Macapanton Abbas Jr. and other Marcos agents.

In the light of the Marcos regime's splitting tactics, the 42-nation Islamic Conference continues to recognize and support the MNLF as the sole legitimate organization of the Moro people in their struggle for self-determination.

At its annual gathering in Dakar, Senegal, early this year, the IC called upon its member-nations to extend all possible assistance to the MNLF.

The conference likewise called for a resumption of peace talks between the Marcos government and the MNLF, but the regime is placing obstacles to negotiations. It prefers a "military solution" to the conflict.

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DAVAO CITY RALLY PROTESTS REGIME'S TERROR BOMBINGS

The people of Davao City held a funeral march last June 17 to express their long-simmering anger over the series of deliberate and murderous bombings and grenade explosions by agents of the Marcos regime in various parts of Mindanao.

With black armbands and placards signifying grief and resistance, some 2,000 urban poor, workers, students, religious and professionals marched through the streets of Davao City demanding justice in behalf of the victims.

People rushed out of their homes and offices and lined the streets in solidarity with the marchers. They reached out and at times virtually scrambled for the leaflets being distributed.

The object of the people's anger was the series of bombings in moviehouses, schools and other public places in Davao City and in urban areas of the neighboring provinces.

The latest took place June 12 at Davao City's Bankerohan market, killing 11 and wounding many others. Among the dead was Karen Guantero, a dedicated social worker and community organizer.

The Concerned Citizens of Davao Against the Bombings, which sponsored the funeral march of June 17, said there had been at least 12 such bombings since last January.

Asdang, revolutionary newspaper in Mindanao, has mentioned the bombings at the University of Mindanao in Davao City last January 19; at the Mindanao Institute of Technology in Kabacan, North Cotabato, one week later; at a basketball court in Malabang, Lanao del Sur; at the Lyric theatre in Davao City; during the observance of "Davao Day"; and on Marcos' "election" last April 7.

Five were killed and 30 were wounded in the University of Mindanao bombing, 24 were wounded at the Mindanao Institute of Technology explosion, and 11 were killed at the basketball court in the Malabang grenade blast. Several fascist soldiers were seen at the UM campus shortly before the explosion.

The Marcos regime's motive for the cold-blooded bombings has become clearer to the people of Davao in recent months: it wants to step up the militarization of Davao.

Davao's concerned citizens pointed out that the government has been intensifying the organization of a combat-oriented paramilitary force known as the "barangay tanod brigade".

In all the bombings and grenade explosions, the regime has tried to slander the New People's Army and the Bangsa Moro Army by pinning the blame on them.

But the people of Davao cannot be deceived. They held the funeral march last June 17 precisely to denounce the regime's terror tactics and the intensified militarization of their city and neighboring areas.

Previously, the people had been overcome by grief over the cold-blooded murder of their relatives, friends and fellow citizens. Indignation and outrage have taken the place of grief and they boldly defied the regime by staging their militant mass action of June 17, the biggest and most militant in Davao City since 1972.

Nearly everyone who watched the protest action was united with the marchers. Not a murmur could be heard from jeepney drivers and passengers who normally would have been annoyed by the traffic jam. Even policemen directing traffic took off their caps and bowed their heads in sympathy.

Most inspiring was the militancy of the urban poor and the workers who, according to the organizing group, "made the biggest contribution to the funeral march".

"They came out in greatest numbers and brought even their children and old folks along with them," it said. "Despite their limited means, they made their own placards which they proudly carried during the march."

The people of Davao have taken a big step forward in their struggle against the regime's terrorism. But they themselves realize that the struggle is far from over. The regime's killers are still on the loose and Mindanao's militarisation continues.

"In the face of such developments we must maintain our vigilance...," the Concerned Citizens of Davao Against the Bombings said. "We must strengthen our unity and prepare ourselves for bigger and more militant concerted actions in the future. We must be ever ready to stand up for our rights, for justice and freedom."

* * *

MAY 1 DEMONSTRATIONS ASSERT PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

The masses raised high the banner of protest on Labor Day, May 1, and showed their growing unity in the struggle for people's rights.

Rallies were held in Samal, Bataan, and in Catbalogan, Western Samar, in which thousands of people gathered to uphold their right to decide on matters affecting their lives.

More than 2,000 workers, peasants, fishermen, professionals, young and old, from the seven barrios of Samal and from other towns as well, marched to protest against the pollution caused by the Bataan Pulp and Paper Mills, Inc. (BPPMI).

According to the Central Luzon mass newspaper Himagsik, the people marched to the Samal municipal hall and the paper mill to demand compensation for the damage done to their livelihood by the polluted water coming from the factory.

They also demanded safeguards to ensure clean, unpolluted water for their rice fields and fishing grounds.

The march was spearheaded by the Kilusan ng Mamamayan laban sa Polusyon (People's Anti-Pollution Movement), according to Balita ng Malayang Pilipinas' own report. After marching around the barrios of Samal, the people trooped to the municipal hall, where Mayor Artemio Saldaña and PC officers tried to stop them from going on to the mill.

The mayor was forced to accompany the marchers when they confronted him with his own tape-recorded promise to go and talk with the BPPMI management.

When they got to the mill, the company management offered the people P63,000 in "aid". The people refused, insisting that all those affected should receive compensation and not just a few.

In the face of their firm stand, Himagsik said, the mayor was forced to sign a paper cancelling the BPPMI's permit to operate. To which the BPPMI management shrewdly countered that it was closing down the mill. The workers answered back that this was not the matter under discussion, but the pollution caused by the factory. In the end, the company agreed to continue employing the workers even with production at a standstill.

The people know that this is not the end of their struggle against BPPMI, which was recently bought by the bourgeois compradors Carlos Palanca and the Rufino family from the imperialist corporation Boise Cascade.

"Collective action has strengthened our enthusiasm to go on fighting until we win victory," the marchers said.

Himagsik recalled that last June 26, 1977, the people of Samal also staged a march against the mill's pollution of their surroundings. "Way back in 1973," the newspaper said, "BPPM tried all sorts of tricks to break up the people's solid unity, such as bribing the barrio captains and the peasants, but the people never gave in.

In Catbalogan, capital of Western Samar, meanwhile, about 1,300 people joined a rally also held on May 1. They assembled at the Catbalogan church to affirm unity of the oppressed classes against harassment by the state and the powerful.

Present were the village people of Calbiga, who had been forcibly evacuated from their homes because of counter-revolutionary military operations against the New People's Army in Samar.

Also there were the peasants whose lands are being taken over by two big ranches. The land is said to be claimed by the fascist dictator Marcos.

Another group at the rally was the delegation of fishermen, who denounced the loss of their livelihood due to the entry of big trawl fishing boats into their traditional fishing grounds off the coast of Catbalogan. These boats drag big nets down to the bottom of the sea and catch even the young fish.

The rally was also attended by many other people in a demonstration of support for the masses' demands. Many more were able to hear the speeches at the rally when a local radio station broadcast the entire proceedings.

Meanwhile, workers' meetings were held on May 1 in numerous factories in Manila-Rizal. The workers reviewed their experiences in struggle and pledged to intensify the fulfillment of their revolutionary tasks.

* * *

SMALL PAY INCREASE NEGATED AS MARCOS HIKES PRICES

People had not yet received the increased minimum wage when the Marcos regime hiked once more the prices of such basic consumer goods as cooking oil, laundry soap, and filled milk.

The decision to increase the prices of these three commodities, all of which are coconut-based, was suddenly announced on June 6, without the benefit of a public hearing, by Marcos' Price Stabilization Council (PSC). It will take effect on July 1.

The price of edible oil was increased by 67 percent; laundry soap by 5 centavos per bar; and filled milk by 5 centavos per can. As sold in softdrinks bottles, edible oil will now cost P1.05 per bottle as compared to 62 centavos before.

Immediately, three consumer groups--Kilusang Mamimili ng Pilipinas, Ink. (KMPI), Consumers Union of the Philippines (CUP), and the Consumers' Federated Groups of the Philippines (CFGP)--voiced their strong protest against the PSC decision. They called it a "stab in the back". They pointed out that it would only trigger off a further increase in the prices of other consumer goods.

The KMPI even called for the abolition of the Price Stabilization Council.

What angered most the consumer groups was that only four days before the PSC decision, the milk manufacturers had withdrawn their petition to increase the price of canned milk.

To justify the PSC decision, the body's chairman, Troadio Quiazon, who is also Marcos' secretary (now minister) of trade, offered the lame excuse that the price increase is unavoidable due to the "critical shortage of state subsidy to the manufacturers of coconut oil products".

Graft committed by the Marcos fascist clique was responsible for the fast depletion of the state coconut subsidy. Besides, Quiazon was trying to obscure the main reason behind the price increases: imperialist pressure on the Marcos regime to increase the prices of their products.

Like the other industries in the country, those producing cooking oil and other coconut products, soap and filled milk are either owned or controlled by U.S. and other foreign monopoly capitalists.

There are six companies operating in the filled milk industry. Four are subsidiaries of U.S. imperialist firms, while the other two are under their license control. The biggest, which is Carnation Philippines, is a subsidiary of Carnation Co. U.S.A. A very profitable venture, it is the 57th biggest firm in the Philippines today. In 1977, its profits went up by 200 percent over that of the previous year.

The soap industry is completely under the control of three big foreign companies. Two of them--Procter & Gamble PHC and Colgate-Palmolive Phils. Inc.--are U.S.-owned, while the other one--Philippine Refining Co.--is British-owned but has big tie-ups with U.S. firms. These three companies get 98 percent of the total sales and income of the soap industry.

Direct control by U.S. monopoly capitalists is less in the vegetable and animal oil industry than in other industries. However, it is not Filipinos, but Kuomintang comprador capitalists and Japanese monopoly capitalists whom they allow to dominate the industry. Nonetheless, U.S. imperialists still control the production of all other coconut products and trading of copra in the international market.

The biggest firm in the industry is the Lu Do and Yu Ym Corporation, which is Kuomintang-owned. The second biggest is Legaspi Oil Co. It is owned jointly by Mitsubishi Corporation, a Japanese monopoly or zaibatsu, and the Ayala Corporation, a big comprador firm.

It can be observed that during the past several months, specially the first four months of the current year, the price of copra in the world market has improved, thus making it the top export earner of the Marcos regime at present.

Wanting to cash in heavily on this favorable trend in prices, the imperialist companies started manouvering for the increase in the prices of copra and copra-based products.

But when confronted with strong opposition from consumer groups, these companies pretended to withdraw their petitions while putting pressure on the Marcos regime to obey their wishes. As always, the Marcos regime willingly obliged, but not without gaining an advantage from it, too. The Marcos bureaucrats jumped on the opportunity to cover up their large-scale robbery of state funds.

All these machinations by the imperialist companies and their puppet regime have once more exposed the bankruptcy of Marcos' so-called "socialized pricing scheme". Started in June 1970, with the enactment of the Price Control Law, this scheme was aimed at fixing the maximum prices of a limited number of commodities.

But through the years, this price scheme has not only failed to stop prices from increasing, as proven by the continuing inflationary trend in the country. It has even abetted monopoly, hoarding, speculation, manipulation and profiteering, the very ills it was supposed to prevent. Added to this, state subsidies raised in support of price control only favor the corruption of reactionary public officials.

All these show the puppetry of the Marcos regime to U.S. imperialism and the futility of controlling prices in an economy, such as the Philippines', which remains under the sway of imperialism, or monopoly capital.

It is meaningless at present to speak of social control of prices in the country. Because the means of producing goods are owned and controlled by foreign monopoly capitalists and their comprador agents, it is they who have the ultimate power in determining the prices of these goods.

Because they are capitalists, they set prices with the sole intention of making a profit. And because they are monopolists with few or no competitors at all, they can set prices at will and thus gain the maximum profit.

The fact that the people suffer heavily from high prices is absolutely of no importance to them. They are so greedy that they do not want to just profit, but to do so at a very high rate.

The basic reason behind the continuing increase of prices in this country is the never-ending extraction of profits by the U.S. and other foreign monopoly capitalists from the labor of the toiling masses.

* * *

HIKED TUITION FEES FORCE MANY STUDENTS TO QUIT SCHOOL

Some 100,000 students drop out of school every year because they are too poor to afford the ever-increasing tuition fees, transportation fares and prices of school needs, and the poverty of the people, according to the regime's Ministry of Education and Culture.

On the other hand, the Presidential Commission to Survey Philippine Education (PCSPE) has reported that for every 100 children who enter Grade I, only 56 finish Grade VI. And of this number, only 23 finish high school and only 12 end up with a college dgree.

Despite these dismal statistics, the Marcos regime continues to make it harder for the youth of the land to acquire a formal education. For this schoolyear alone, the regime permitted 700 private schools to increase their tuition fees.

In fact, under Presidential Decree 451, private schools may seek a 15 percent increase in tuition fees every schoolyear. As a result, many colleges and universities in Metro Manila and in other parts of the country have hiked their fees by almost 100 percent since 1972.

According to the MEC, permission to grant tuition fee hikes is based on the individual schools' showing that they are losing or are about to lose unless they are given relief. But the books of accounts they present to the MEC are often falsified.

In some cases, the capitalists who own the schools are forced to seek relief because of the high taxes the regime imposes on them, the increasing payroll, and the increasing cost of improving their facilities. They themselves do not bear the additional burden but pass this on to the student and their parents, with the full blessings of the regime.

In other cases, however, the capitalists simply want to increase their already big profits.

They seek to justify the increased tuition fees by saying they want to increase the salaries of teachers and non-academic personnel, as well as improve such facilities as buildings, schoolrooms, laboratories, libraries and toilets.

But their added profits go to their pockets or are shared with MEC officials in the form of bribes. The salaries of teachers and other personnel remain low and the students continue contending with such problems as overcrowded rooms and the same old, dilapidated facilities.

One other problem of the students and their parents, aside from exorbitant tuition fees, are the rising prices of such school needs as textbooks, paper, notebook, pencil, ballpen, laboratory materials and uniforms.

Meantime, in the public elementary and secondary schools, there are the perennial problems of lack of teachers, schoolrooms, chairs, textbooks, teaching aids, and other school needs.

The education of all citizens is the responsiblity of the government, but the Marcos regime neglects this year after year. Funds for education are always insufficient, accounting largely for the big number of children and youth who drop out of school every year.

The youth cannot count on the Marcos regime for relief. This is why they have taken to acting in concert, seeking solutions to their problems.

In 1977, for instance, an estimated 180,000 to 200,000 students launched boycotts and other mass actions in Metro Manila and other parts of the country to protest the never-ending tuition fee hikes. Parents and many teachers joined the protest.

Whenever the Marcos regime is confronted by the students' determined protest actions, it takes a step backward and lowers or temporarily stops the tuition fee increases. This is nothing but a tactic to weaken the militant student movement.

The student masses are preparing even now for higher forms of struggle not only to stop the cost of education from going ever higher but to rid education of its semicolonial, semifeudal and fascist trappings.

* * *

LIEUTENANT, 2 OTHER SOLDIERS NOW WITH NPA IN EAST VISAYAS

Red fighters of the New People's Army in Eastern Visayas have three former government soldiers in their ranks--a one-time PC second lieutenant, a constable first class and a Philippine Army draftee.

This was learned from the Ang Bayan correspondent in the region following publication of a report on the defection of two PA trainees to the NPA in Cagayan Valley (Ang Bayan, May 31, 1978).

The PC lieutenant defected to the NPA in 1976 and the two others in 1977. Since then, they have participated in military operations alongside comrades in the NPA and against former companions in the reactionary armed forces.

It appears that the lieutenant was already in contact with national democratic youth organizations before martial law. His political consciousness was heightened by the abuses and corruption he saw when he was in the PC.

He established contact with the revolutionary movement and finally decided to become a Red fighter himself in the middle of 1976.

The C1C left the PC when he could no longer stand injustice in its ranks. He said ordinary soldiers were being punished for minor or imagined offenses while officers were getting away with gross violations of regulations.

On the other hand, the draftee quit the PA when his unit was being transferred to southwestern Mindanao to pursue the Marcos fascist regime's war of genocide against the Moro people.

The C1C and the draftee, who are relatives, joined the NPA at about the same time. They established contact with the Red fighters through friends actively supporting the people's army in the countrysides of Samar. The C1C brought along his M-16 rifle.

Trained by the reactionary government to oppress the people, these former puppet soldiers are now using their military skills to advance the armed struggle that will liberate the people from exploitation and oppression.

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REGIME STEPS UP PERSECUTION OF THOUSANDS OF URBAN POOR

Thousands of urban poor families in the cities of Cebu, Cagayan de Oro, Batangas and Davao are victims of the Marcos regime's landgrabbing and neglect. They are being driven out of their homes to pave the way for the regime's so-called development projects.

In Cebu City, according to the mass newspaper Pakigbisog (Struggle), some 60,000 urban poor living in 10 communities are being ejected to make room for an industrial complex owned by the Malayan Integrated Corporation. The firm is headed by Josefa Edralin Marcos, mother of the fascist dictator.

The city government's demolition crews, however, are finding it difficult to carry out the ejectment orders of Cebu Mayor Eulogio Borres because of the unity and firm opposition of the urban poor.

The people of Alaska, one of the communities that are to be razed, marched to Cebu's city hall and confronted Borres, other city officials and representatives of the World Bank which is financing the "development project".

They said they were never even consulted on the project although it is they that would be harmed by it. They pointed out that the area in Canduman, Mandawe, to which they are being transferred has no dwellings, water, electricity or any other facility. What is more, they said, it is far from their places of work.

The role of the dictator Marcos in their threatened displacement is clear to the urban poor in the 10 Cebu communities. Borres told them that under Marcos' Letter of Instruction 555, they should be ejected to make way for the "clean-up drive" of the "new society".

The Malayan Integrated Corporation intends to grab 300 hectares of land from the Dulho coast to Talisay, north of the city. It plans to put up a modern port, market and amusement centers for tourists and Cebu's rich.

In Cagayan de Oro City, 150 houses in barrio Macabalan are being demolished to implement the regime's "slum improvement and resettlement program".

To "improve and beautify" the area, it is being subdivided into 29 hectares of residential areas and 17 hectares of commercial areas. With homelots being priced at P33 per square meter, it is almost certain that the poor people of Macabalan will not be able to afford the land.

The regime's "development program" is also the cause of hardship for some 2,000 urban poor in Batangas City's port area, most of whom are fishermen and port workers. They are being moved to areas far from their place of work.

The affected urban poor made the counter-proposal that the Batangas city government acquire a seven-hectare lot not far away, where they could set up their homes. They are still waiting for the government's reply.

In Davao City, meantime, the urban poor are complaining about government neglect and the unfulfilled promises of local officials.

Residents of barrio Buhangin trooped to Davao's city hall and demanded that Mayor Luis Santos and other city officials make good their promise to set up water pumps in their locality.

When city officials tried to evade them, the protesting urban poor camped at city hall and refused to leave. Food was brought to them by their barriomates the following day.

The protesters left only when they were certain that the city government would finally make good its promises to them.

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U.S. IMPERIALISM STIRRING UP TROUBLE IN DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

U.S. imperialism has not lost all hope of making trouble even after being kicked out of Indochina. This is shown by reports about the alleged invasion of Thailand by Democratic Kampuchea in recent months.

The imperialist press gleefully told the world how Kampuchean soldiers allegedly massacred Thai people in the border area between the two countries. Their stories were full of bloody details describing the "barbarities" supposed to have been committed by the "invaders".

But the truth will out, sooner or later. Journalists concerned about the truth have reported that the stories were nothing but a fabrication by U.S. imperialism. The villagers in the affected areas themselves said that the massacres were the work of Thai reactionary troops and mercenaries, and not soldiers from Democratic Kampuchea.

Investigations show that U.S. imperialism's international spy apparatus, the CIA or Central Intelligence Agency, is running a bandit group in the area. This is the group known as the Khmer Serei.

The people found out how the Khmer Serei carry on their counter-revolutionary activities, when a bus was stopped at a checkpoint in one village. The name of a religious school was painted on its side.

It was discovered that aside from the 30 passengers, the bus also had on board M-16 rifles, hand grenades and enough food for three months. When the reactionary Thai police arrived, one passenger whispered to them that they were members of the Khmer Serei. The bus, with its questionable cargo, was speedily released.

The Khmer Serei have been active even before Kampuchea was liberated in 1975. Under the name of Khmer Krom of Kampuchea (KKK), they joined the U.S.-Lon Nol regime's reactionary army and became notorious for their monstrous cruelty.

Lon Nol also used mercenaries against the Vietnamese minority in Kampuchea. The puppet dictator paid them to incite the Kampuchean masses against the Vietnamese minority in their country.

On the other hand, Lon Nol's reactionary army also included mercenaries from south Vietnam. Because of their anger against previous massacres of the Vietnamese minority, these mercenaries were used against the revolutionary Kampuchean people. They were said to be as savage as the Khmer Krom.

All this took place during the national liberation wars that the revolutionary Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Laotian peoples of Indochina were pursuing at the same time.

Now that the peoples of the three countries have liberated themselves and are making great efforts to build their own national economies, U.S. imperialist subversion and interference are still going on.

The imperialists are plotting fraternal countries one against another hoping in this way to bring about the collapse of the newly-established revolutionary states and the return of their own evil rule.

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